

FOR PRESIDENT.
Abraham Lincoln.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
Andrew Johnson.

CITY OF LANCASTER.

THURSDAY, May 26, 1864.

The Best News of the War!

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY
GONE UP!

Lee's Army Reported Flying in
All Directions!

JEFF. DAVIS REPORTED FLED
FROM RICHMOND!

Last night between eight and nine o'clock our people were thrown into a state of the highest and most jubilant excitement by the dispatches given today. The feeling was decidedly the most exultant and satisfied of any experienced since the beginning of the war, and manifested itself in shouts, bonfires, cannon and drums. If true, the Infernal Confederacy is gone up this time for all time.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
May 25th 1864.

Telegraph to Gov. Brough says:—Grant has whipped Lee at South Anna River, outflanked, attacked and defeated him, AND IS DRIVING HIM IN ALL DIRECTIONS. PERKINS.

Wednesday Night, 9 o'clock.

Fortress Monroe, May 24—5 P. M.

General Gilmore went out on a reconnaissance and at 3:30 A. M., met the enemy in some force. After an engagement of an hour and half he completely routed the enemy. It is reported that nearly half of Beauregard's troops left him yesterday and marched toward Richmond, probably to reinforce Lee. The Rebels have made nine attempts on our entrenchments and have been repulsed every time.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25th.—A special telegraph from Washington says the Republican is out with an extra announcing the retreat of Lee over the South Anna supposed to be the defenses of Richmond, and Grant is pursuing. Also that Jeff Davis had fled from Richmond. PERKINS.

OUR NOMINEE FOR CONGRESS.

The Convention which met at Circleville on last Thursday nominated for Congress, Hon. CAREY A. TRIMBLE, of Ross county. Mr. TRIMBLE has served in Congress with honor to himself and his constituency. Since the new apportionment, he has been before our people, as the leader of the "forty-fourers" in 1862 against Pink and his Copperheads. He is a JOHN SHERMAN style of man, able, clear-headed, practical, patriotic, and will undoubtedly, with a proper effort on the part of the friends of the cause, lead the ticket to victory.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention of the 12th District met at Circleville on Thursday last. There were but two names prominently before the people for the nomination, viz: Col. CONNELL and Hon. J. B. STEVENSON. Both are very popular, and the friends of each labored with the usual industry and vigor up to the hour of meeting, when the Convention organized, temporarily, by appointing JOHN S. BRAKER, of Fairfield county, to the Chair, and E. S. COLWELL, of Perry, Secretary.

Committees on Permanent Organization, on Credentials, and on Resolutions were then appointed, and the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. At the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Organization reported for Chairman Hon. CAREY A. TRIMBLE, of Ross, and for Secretary JOHN S. BRAKER, Esq., of Fairfield. The permanent organization of the Convention having been effected, an excited discussion arose upon the admission of the delegates from Pickaway county, who, it was alleged, were improperly chosen. The vote being taken by counties, the Convention decided in favor of the validity of their election.

Then came the "tug of war" between the friends of Col. CONNELL and Mr. STEVENSON. Neither being willing to yield, the difference being irreconcilable, and the harmony of the party being threatened, Dr. DAVIS, of this city, moved that Hon. CAREY A. TRIMBLE be nominated by acclamation. A thundering shout of applause followed this suggestion, and the motion was unanimously agreed to. Should Dr. TRIMBLE accept the nomination, we feel confident that he will lead the armies of the Union to victory, and give the Gibraltar of Copperheadism a loyal representation in the National Legislature.

The Convention then unanimously nominated HENRY F. PAGE, Esq., of Pickaway, Presidential Elector, and JOHN A. HUSTON, Esq., of Fairfield and Dr. DANIEL KILGORE, of Perry, Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. Dr. KILGORE, of Pickaway, and

JOHN A. GROOM, of Perry, were selected as Alternates to said Convention.

A resolution was then adopted that the Chairman of the Central Committee of each county in the District be empowered to call Congressional Conventions, and attend to other general interests of the Union party of the District.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, and three cheers for Lincoln, Grant, Ben. Butler, and the gallant soldiers of the Union Army, the Convention adjourned.

Col. Connell and Mr. Stevenson then addressed the Convention. Col. Connell spoke with more than his usual eloquence, and pledged his time and his powers to the support of the nominee, taking only a Sergeant's position under his patriotic leader. We are satisfied that he left the hall with more friends than he ever had before.

At the close of the meeting, a resolution was adopted recommending the nomination of Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency.

"THE BLOOD OF THE MARTYRS IS THE SEED OF THE CHURCH."

Religious Notice.—The Rev. J. F. Given, of the "Christian Union," will preach at the Methodist Protestant Church, in Lancaster, on the first Sabbath in May, next, being the first day of May. Services to commence at half past ten in the morning.—Eagle.

We copy the above in order to inform the public that the New Church is established, and that already the New Gospel of Peace according to St. Vallandigham has been twice preached in our midst.

In our strolls about the green and quiet town of Lancaster we sometimes pass a house which was built with hands, and which shall not be eternal in the city. It is a house built of brick and wood, with a dark and dilapidated exterior. The chimneys have tumbled down, and the bricks have lodged upon the cornice. The roof is ragged and sunken, the steps are rickety and rotten, and stones thrown by the hands of the wicked have broken the windows over the doors. But what matter how rude the exterior may be, when within there is love, and peace, and joy—love of treason, peace with rebels, and joy at the stubborn resistance of the rebellion. Unlike the Abolition churches, which are painted without but within are full of Abolitionists, and wars for the Union, the church of the patient and persecuted innocents is dark without and light within—light from that rebellious love, burning within, consumes the love of country and the Gospel of freedom. We have been thus minute in describing the place where the New Gospel is first preached, because of the minute space which it will fill in the history of the world. Where great men are born and great things are done, there will the pilgrims flock through the coming ages. Who would have thought three hundred years ago that the little house in Stratford-upon-Avon, would to-day have the eyes of the world upon it? Who thought that the house with the little Dutch balconies in Frankfurt-on-the-Main would stand forever? And who believes that the building in which the burning Butternuts and consuming Copperheads met to-day, will ever be heard of hereafter?

To the thinking mind, the organization of the New Church excites no wonder. It is only the phenomenon of history repeating itself. Two hundred years ago the puritan pilgrims crossed the great deep, and, touching on the rock-bound coast that stretches away from Plymouth Rock, hailed the new world until "The lofty aisles of the dim woods rang, to the anthem of the free." Six centuries ago the Albionese separated from the Mother Church and endured and defied the persecutions of the world on the hills of Provence. Six months ago the Old-shaws separated from the human race, and since that time have worshipped twice in the temple reared for that purpose. And shall they not also be rewarded? Yea, they shall rest in everlasting oblivion, and their works shall follow them.

The New Church will succeed (in dying) for several reasons:

First.—It is founded in the blood of the martyrs. The bad and banished Vallandighams, who is its patron saint, and the owly Olds, who is its Martin Luther, have both been deliberately martyred by the honest and tender-hearted tyrant of the White House, who goes about like a roaring Abolitionist seeking Democrats to devour, and who is the arch enemy of all the patriotic traitors and Union dissolutionists North and South. Think what sacrifices the pure and pussy Olds has made. Think what bibles, opium, and waste-paper he denied himself for the good of the Church. Think how he and "J. N." have both been incarcerated for the truth. Think of how he came down from his high station as the keeper of a dry goods store, and, sitting among sinners and Republicans, underwent the humiliation of drawing three dollars a day from the State Treasury for recounting his grievances to an Abolition Legislature.

Second.—The Church is adapted to the wants of the members. If any

want drink, let them drink moderately, and, as one of the members has remarked, "if you get a little drunk in our Church, there ain't nobody to blow you and have you put out." If any want to swear, let them swear moderately, unless it be at an Abolitionist. If any want to gamble or keep a faro-bank, let them keep it so, and devote part of the proceeds to supporting the Democratic party.

Third.—It is built upon the law and the profits. It is devoted to the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the nigger where he was, which is the law; and to all the post-offices, clerkships, embassies and general patronage, which are the profits.

And how great shall be the reward of the twelve apostles who signed the call published in the church organs some months since. What treasure they have laid up in the party. And of him who comes occasionally through perils and tribulations to preach Vallandigham and him banished! His name will haunt the ages. There will be sonnets written to that name, in which it will rhyme to seven ovens, driven, shivered, leaven and Heaven. And after having done their work, they will depart, let us hope, never to return again.

And, then, in the coming years some historian shall write of the church: "It was weak before the Yankees had set foot on Carolina, when Abolition eloquence flourished in Washington and treason was worshipped in the temple at Richmond, and it may still exist in undiminished obscurity, when some Yankee traveler from New England shall take his seat in a broken window of the Depot to sketch the ruins of the Starch Factory."—[See Macaulay.]

COPPERHEAD TACTICS.

The Rebels and rebel sympathizers in Congress profess to be good Union men. Their attacks, they contend, are not upon the Government and the Union, but upon the Administration and the prosecution of the war. They claim to be patriots and Union men, and that they are laboring to restore the Union and preserve the Government, but they differ from the Administration as to the means. The Administration would prevent disunion by war, they would restore the Union by peace and compromise. Long and Finck are men of this class—professing loyalty and working treason; professing Union and working dissolution; professing patriotism and working national ruin.

We find the tactics of these men described in the last volume of the "Country Parson," in an essay on "Evil Spirits." Satan never appears to us in the shape of a devil, but always as an angel of light, and does any one suppose that a traitor in Congress would appear in his true shape? The following extract from the essay named, describes the tactics of the whole Copperhead party:

"And will not the most crafty way in which an evil spirit can present himself and his temptations to our mind and heart be the way in which we least expect him to do so? Yes; Scripture tells us that Satan can transform himself into an angel of light. He is too cunning to present himself in his own black colors when he can veil himself in a more engaging form. We can well imagine that it might form part of the tactics of the great Adversary to seek to induce men to believe that there are no evil spirits at all. * * * Why, if the Devil showed himself to our eyes or hearts in his true aspect, do you think that would be a temptation to any one? No; it would be the most effectual caution and warning against him. It is God's word that tells us how he goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour; he is not likely to announce that himself. Do you think a fraudulent tradesman would go about proclaiming that he was a rogue, and that if you dealt with him, he would be sure to cheat you? If a man were trying to get you to buy his bad wares, would he be likely to take pains to tell you how bad they were? Would the cheat succeed in defrauding any one, if he laid open the arts by which he hoped to defraud men; if he openly said, Buy my knives, they won't cut; buy my cloth, it won't wear; embark in my ship, it is sure to go to the bottom and drown all on board?"

Is not that a graphic exposition of the tactics of the Copperheads? Does not the traitor transform himself into an angel of patriotism? Is he not too cunning to present himself in his own black colors, and does he not appear in the engaging form of the patriot? Is it not a part of his tactics to seek to induce men to believe that there is no such thing as a traitor in the North, and that it is party animosities which leads men to oppose and denounce him? If a traitor showed himself to our eyes and hearts in his true aspect, could he tempt or deceive the people into following his lead? No, we should then know him, and be warned against him.

There are hundreds of these Satans in angel's cloaks in the North, and the people should follow no man who is not unconditionally for the Union and for its preservation by war.

Governor BROWN has decided that the families of the National Guards are entitled to share in the benefit of the Relief Fund.

The Long and Short of the Copperheads Alex. Long and Sam. Cox.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The friends of Abraham, the President, are, like the seed of Abraham, the Patriarch, numerous as the sands on the shore. In nearly every exchange we find the proceedings of some meeting or convention, in which resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, declaring him the choice of the people, and recommending his re-nomination. He is beyond question the choice of the people and the army, and we hope the people everywhere will look well to the delegates they send to the National Convention, and make sure that the politicians are overthrown.

The Legislature of Ohio, with a majority of the State Legislatures, expressed itself last winter in favor of the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln. Fairfield county, some months since, declared for Mr. Lincoln, and the 12th District, through the Convention held at Circleville on last Thursday, expressed the same preference, and selected delegates accordingly. So, that not only our county, but also our District and State, are committed to the re-nomination of the man, upon whose brain and heart and hand, has rested during the last three years, perhaps the heaviest burden ever put upon a mere mortal.

The Convention of the 18th District held at Cleveland, (the most radical section of the State) declared for Mr. Lincoln and appointed delegates favorable to his nomination. Judge Tilden one of the delegates, thus spoke in the President's favor:

"He had opposed his nomination at Chicago, but had since watched his course carefully. He believed him to be as pure a man as had ever held the administration of a government in his hands. (Applause.) No man dares to deny this. And this element more than any other is needed now when the whole country is swarming with knaves. No power can possibly prevent rascality in office, but if any man will watch it and prevent it, it is Lincoln. The speaker admitted that as a radical man he had frequently felt inclined to quarrel with Mr. Lincoln, but claimed that Mr. Lincoln pursued the only course which would harmonize all parties. No other living man could have moulded this incongruous mass into a more efficient and living whole than Abraham Lincoln has. Had he espoused any particular party, endless confusion would have resulted. By this course his calmness, his far-sightedness, he had fused and arrayed all parties against the mightiest of rebellions.

In respect to slavery, Judge Tilden assured the convention that Mr. Lincoln's views were right. He knew that there could be no peace until, as he declared in his debate with Mr. Douglas, the nation was either all free or all slave. When the lips of conscientious men were unsealed by war the fate of slavery was sealed. The Judge referred to Mr. Lincoln's views on this subject in detail, and closed with a powerful exhortation to carry on the war to the subjugation of the rebellion.

The Convention of the 9th Congressional District held at Monroeville, appointed Dr. S. J. Harkness, of Huron, and Dr. S. J. Ransom, of Sandusky, delegates to the National Convention, and adopted the following resolution of instruction:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this Convention be and they are hereby instructed to cast their votes—as the overwhelming sentiment of the loyal men of this District—for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidential nominee at the National convention, to be held in Baltimore, Md., on the 7th day of June, 1864, and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination for that high office, which he has so ably and nobly filled.

At the County convention of Summit county, held to appoint delegates to the State Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the present condition of our National affairs, we desire no change in the Administration, and hereby instruct our delegates to the convention to be held in Cleveland, on the 18th instant, to use their influence to secure the selection of such delegates to attend the Baltimore Convention as will devote all their energies to secure the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency.

At the County convention of Wood county, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in this crisis of our National affairs we deem it best for all the interests of the country that Abraham Lincoln should be nominated as the Presidential candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and that our delegates to the State convention, reflecting the wishes of the Union people of Franklin county, will vote for delegates at large to the Baltimore convention only for those who are known to be uncompromisingly in favor of his nomination.

The Union convention for the 7th Congressional District, comprising the counties of Franklin, Madison, Greene and Clark, adopted the following resolution amid "cheering with the greatest enthusiasm," and without a dissenting voice:

We say this to stop questions, and as the immortal J. N. says, "to assume all the pressure, both North and South."

It is declared by this convention, that having undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of our present Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln—and believing the PEOPLE at this time demand his nomination and re-election to the Presidency, therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates appointed here-to-day to the Baltimore convention, be and they are hereby instructed to vote for, and use all honorable means to procure his nomination as the candidate for President of the United States at the coming election; and to oppose all measures, whether emanating from open or masked enemies, which look to a postponement of the nomination to any other period.

Henry Ward Beecher, who is classed among the radicals, in a late letter to a gentleman in Washington, thus pronounced in favor of Mr. Lincoln: "In the present emergency, in view of Mr. Lincoln's past administration, the wisdom he has shown, the moral purity of the man, and the great and just confidence which the people put in him, the danger if he were set aside is that it would be regarded as a popular rebuke of his policy; and the confidence that I feel, that though long in learning he has learned to govern, I am full and strong in my conviction that he should be our next President."

In view of such expressions and enthusiastic declarations in Mr. Lincoln's favor, we expect to see the ultra element which opposes him, give way, and that the friends of the Union will be united as one man in his support. He is the man for the occasion, because he is honest, independent and capable. He has always been wiser than those who have been looked upon as the first men of the nation, and has waited calmly for events and for the sentiment of the people to demand measures before adopting them. He has thus harmonized all conflicting elements among the friends of the Union, and has succeeded better than any other known man in the country could have succeeded, in uniting the people upon those measures which are necessary to the suppression of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union, and the regeneration of the nation. History will call Abraham Lincoln a great man.

THE Ohio Eagle, a religious journal, (organ of the New Church) published at Lancaster, has the following in its last issue:

"The taxation of Ohio this year will amount to over Twenty-five Millions of Dollars, just Fourteen Millions more than last year. Beside this, about fifteen millions of dollars will be collected in Ohio by the General Government."

How do the farmers, who have to bear a great proportion of this immense load of taxation, like the prospect which spreads before them? And for what are these taxes paid?

These taxes are to be paid to save a Government and a Union, at the overthrow and destruction of which an imbecile and treasonable democratic Administration connived. These taxes are to be paid to put down a rebellion which was born of a democratic mother and which was nursed on democratic milk, a rebellion which was hatched and set on foot in the democratic party, which is made of the democratic party in the South, and which is aided and encouraged by the democratic party in the North. These taxes are to be paid to conquer several hundred thousand democrats in arms against their Government, who belong to the same party of which the Ohio Eagle is a county organ, and who have its heartiest sympathy and the benefit of whatever influence it exerts. These taxes are to be paid to exercise and cast out of the nation the malignant and terrible dragon which the Ohio Eagle has assisted in calling up.

How do the farmers like the party which has plunged the country into civil war, and entailed upon them these heavy taxes?

WATCH THEM.

We are informed that in certain townships in this county the Copperheads hold meetings late at night, and after Union men are in bed. We have no doubt the Knights of the Golden Circle have a branch order in this county, and that they are already at work upon the campaign.

It behooves the friends of the Union to be organized and vigilant. We have all the powers of darkness to fight, and let us do it fearlessly and pertinaciously.

THE Editors of the Gazette.—Eagle.

As we are frequently asked who is the responsible editor of the Gazette, it may be well to state that all the editorials of the paper, except occasional locals, are written by the man whose name appears first at the head of our columns. The dirty rebel sheet over the way tries to ignore us one week and hold us responsible the next, damning us when anything unpleasant appears and giving some one else the credit whenever anything worthy is published. Since the adjournment of the Legislature the paper has been edited the same as before its meeting. During the session it was under the control of Dr. A. C. BARLOW, who conducted it with a dignity and ability rarely maintained in a country paper.

We say this to stop questions, and as the immortal J. N. says, "to assume all the pressure, both North and South."

A BOLD AND FREE CHURCH.

The National Methodist Episcopal Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, adopted two Resolutions, viz:

1. Directing such changes in the discipline as were necessary to control the subject of slavery among the communicants; and,

2. Declaring that no traitor can be allowed membership in the Church.

That's the way to do it. The spirit of God and Liberty is at work in that Church. Slavery and Treason must go down when two such churches as the Methodist and the Catholic speak the word.

FEDERAL killed, wounded and missing are variously estimated at 35000 to 450000.—Eagle.

Four hundred and fifty thousand! How figures will lie! Have't you one cypher too many? The wish is father to the number, and the type set themselves accordingly.

The only excuse we have heard for such a miserable dirty speech is that Brough was drunk at the time, and unconsciously uncovered the baseness and depravity of his heart.—Eagle.

Certainly. And that is the only excuse which charitable people can give for all the abominable "argot" and miserable dirty articles which appear in the Eagle.

THE Volunteer Bounty Fund.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE,
Columbus, O., May 20, 1864.

EDITOR STATE JOURNAL.—Dear Sir: As a matter of public interest, and to answer a multitude of inquiries which cannot be otherwise answered in proper time, I beg you to publish in the morning Journal the following analysis of the principal provisions of the "Act authorizing County Commissioners, City Councils and Trustees of Townships to levy a tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers, and to refund subscriptions made for that purpose," passed March 23d, 1864, with the accompanying interpretation thereof, and advice as to the mode of proceeding under the act, etc.

Counties, city councils of the several cities, and the trustees of each township in this State, (if they deem it expedient) levy a tax to pay \$100 bounty to each volunteer enlisted in the Military or Naval service of the United States, under the requisitions of the President of the United States, of October, 1863, and February, 1864; and to repay counties, cities, wards, townships and individuals' moneys paid, pledged or subscribed for bounties to volunteers, within their respective jurisdictions.

Section 3 provides that no greater tax shall be levied than shall be necessary to raise a fund equal to \$100 for each volunteer who has or may enlist under said requisitions of the President.

Section 4 limits the levies by County commissioners to the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisted for the county.

Section 5 requires all levies made by cities and township authorities to be ordered and certified to County Auditors within ten days from the 2d day of the June session of the county Commissioners.

Section 9 provides that all moneys heretofore paid, pledged, subscribed, secured or advanced, to the fund raised in any county, city, ward or township for such bounties, may be refunded by the county, city, township or ward, for which it was paid or subscribed, &c. And that all claims for moneys paid, pledged, or subscribed to the fund of any city, ward or township shall be presented, duly sworn to, by the party making the same, to the City Council or township Trustees, and the approval thereof procured to be endorsed thereon, by the President of the City Council or Trustees of the township, as the case may be. And that the claims thus endorsed be filed with the county Auditor on or before the first Monday in June.

By the 10th section the county Commissioners are empowered and required to examine said claims, and reject or allow each wholly or in part as they may deem best, and to give certificates to the claimants for the amounts allowed. Requires all moneys unpaid on subscriptions, pledges, or bonds or notes, to be paid into the county Treasury to the credit of the Bounty fund of the county, city or township, for which the same was made.

Section 11 provides for the payment of the certificates to be issued under the provisions of section 10, and in case their aggregate is greater than the fund from which they are payable, that they shall be paid ratably in proportion to the respective amounts of the fund and the Certificates;—and that the order levying the tax shall state what proportion of the amount thereof, when collected, shall be applied to the redemption of such Certificates. Section 13 provides, that if Orders or Certificates of indebtedness have been issued by Municipal authorities, and paid to volunteers for bounty, and the volunteers have sold the same for less than par, the purchaser shall only be refunded the amount he paid, and the balance shall be paid to the volunteer.

Section 14 requires county Commissioners, City Councils, and Township Trustees to make and preserve a complete record of all their respective proceedings under the act.

Other provisions authorize money to be borrowed and taxes levied to pay bounties to volunteers, under future requisitions of the President, &c. But the foregoing are all the provisions relative to levying taxes, paying bounties, &c., to volunteers under the two requisitions of the President, referred to in the first section of the act.

Under these provisions it is proper to remark: 1st. That a tax can only be levied to pay bounties to volunteers and to repay moneys paid, pledged, or borrowed for that purpose. That drafted men, and substitutes are excluded from any participation in the bounty fund. Nor can any money paid, pledged, subscribed, or borrowed, to pay for substitutes, or to or for the benefit

of drafted men, be repaid from the bounty fund.

2nd. That the bounty fund of 1864 is provided only for volunteers under the requisitions of the President, of October, 1863, and February, 1864.

3d. That county Commissioners can only levy a tax to raise a bounty fund for the entire county, and to repay moneys paid, subscribed or borrowed, to pay bounties for the county at large under the calls of the President of Oct. 1863, and February, 1864.

4th. That municipal authorities are authorized to levy such an amount of tax as will raise a fund equal to \$100 for each volunteer, who has or may enlist under the two requisitions of the President aforesaid. They are not therefore restricted to the levy of an amount merely equal to \$100 for each volunteer, but may add such per centum to the levy as will pay the expenses of collection and cover delinquencies in payments, so that a sum equal to \$100 for each volunteer will be collected.

5th. The levy may be large enough to pay \$100 bounty to each volunteer apportioned to the city, ward or township, under the calls of the President aforesaid; although the whole number may not have enlisted under those calls, at the time of making the levy.

6th. The proper mode of proceeding (if the object be to levy a township tax) will be for the trustees to give public notice of the time of their meeting prior to the first Monday in June, to examine and audit claims for money paid, subscribed, pledged or borrowed, to pay bounties for volunteers for the township. And for parties having such claims, to present them duly proven at that time. And if the trustees are satisfied of the justice of the claim, endorse their approval thereon and make a record of its allowance, and the amount thereof. The party affidavit to the claim, if it be positive fact and unequivocal, will be prima facie sufficient, but may be shown to be false by other evidence, and the claim disallowed. And if the money has not been paid by the claimant, it must be paid in the county Treasury before the claim is allowed.

It is the duty of the claimants after their claims are allowed by the Trustees, to present the same, with the proof and endorsement of the Trustees thereon to the county Auditor, on or before the first Monday of June, and file the same with the Auditor. The same course of procedure is appropriate in Cities and Wards.

7th. The county commissioners are allowed time from the first, to and including the second Monday of June, to examine and audit the claims, and may (if they deem it necessary) require additional proof, and may allow or reject the whole of a claim as justice may demand.

8th. On or immediately after the second Monday in June, the county Auditor should certify to the Trustees or City Council, the amount allowed by the commissioners to be repaid by said township or city on said claims.

9th. The trustees then meet and make an order levying the tax, and the order must state how much of the tax, when collected, shall be applied to the repayment of claims for moneys advanced, loaned, &c., to pay bounties. And the remainder, if any, will remain in the county treasury, to pay volunteers according to the provisions of the 12th section of the act.

JAMES H. GODMAN,
Auditor of State.

JUST RECEIVED.—P. Rising has just received a choice stock of Spring and Summer Clothing at his stand, Tallmadge Block, Main street. He is also prepared to make to order, on short notice, all kinds of Clothing. If you want anything in the Clothing line call at the Store of P. Rising and you will there find just the article to suit you. April 7, 1864—3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DARRIEDGE AND DYRENTY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Wood, of Covington, says he has cured one of our best citizens by the use of Dr. Strickland's Mixture, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after all other remedies had failed. Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering from the effects of the cholera, and as a last resource, tried Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture and got well directly, and has now returned to the hospital in the best of health. The man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhoea and dysentery by the use of Dr. Strickland's Mixture, and in three weeks he could fill half our paper with similar letters from these letters. Why do not our government and military hospitals, his wife was sent for, the doctors considered him a hopeless case. She, however, gave him Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases right at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

A REMEDY FOR PILES.—It is a blessing to the suffering to know that there is an effective remedy for this truly troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. Huard, of 164 Second street, Cincinnati, Ohio, takes great pleasure in informing you of a cure which he has effected in his case, and which he is now offering to the public. It is a small quantity of Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all the sufferers with this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Roback's Catawba Brandy is made from the pure juice of the Catawba grape, which grows in the mountains of Ohio, and from which this article is obtained—it has an agreeable flavor, and is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used, being half dollar per bottle cheaper, and nearly 50 cents per gallon than other brandies sold for the purpose. Wherever it has been introduced it has found rapid sale, and is daily gaining in popularity, giving it all the credit of a distilling house. Give almost instant relief, and is not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but that the Roback's Catawba Brandy, which is sold with the Roback's Catawba Brandy, is the best and most pure of all the qualities for medicinal purposes, and for a beverage of the best imported brandies. As a flavoring for mince pies and other cooking purposes, it is the most economical article that can be used